

The Standard.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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This paper has proved by investigation that the circulation records are kept with care and the circulation stated with such accuracy that advertisers may rely on any statement of same made by the publishers under the ownership and management in control. Aug. 29, 1902.

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(In Force Feb. 1, 1903.)

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THE NAVY AND ROOSEVELT.

The Army and Navy Journal thinks Former President Roosevelt made the American navy efficient.

"He pulled out from pigeon holes," it says, editorially, "reports which had been made seven years prior to his taking the presidency, on the subject of big gun shooting. He sent five battleships of the North Atlantic fleet out to sea for target practice, and found that with the five ships firing all their broadsides at a condemned lightship only three hits were recorded. He took a personal interest in the development of gunnery, with the result that whereas at the time of the Spanish war five minutes between rounds of heavy guns was considered standard work, now but thirty seconds mark the period of intermission between shots of 12-inch guns, and the hitting capacity has been increased 3,000 per cent. One of his last great accomplishments was the tearing of a great hole in the political entrenchments which have guarded the iniquitous bureau system from attack for a generation. If this accomplishment be followed up the United States will have a navy 30 per cent less expensive and 100 per cent more efficient."

Roosevelt, in more than one way, has been a great President. His achievements extend not only to the navy, but to every department of government.

CHILDREN TO BE PROTECTED IN SALT LAKE.

Yesterday we called attention to the campaign for pure milk which is to be made by the pure food commission of Utah. Since then word has been received from Salt Lake that the consumers of milk, urged on by the doctors, are not to rely solely on the pure food commission, but are to supplement the labors of the commissioners with their own efforts and they have planned to organize a citizen body which will have the milk herds tested by tuberculin and the milk subjected to analysis. Their plan is as follows:

Falling to have obtained a law to enforce the production of pure, wholesome milk, steps are now being taken to establish a model dairy, known as a certified dairy, along the lines of similar establishments tried and found successful in the East.

Described briefly, a "certified dairy" means a dairy, the product of which is certified by a "board" of physicians, chemists and analysts. The stringent conditions imposed insure the utmost sanitary conditions surrounding both the care of the cows and their quarters, the dairy itself and the manner of the handling of the milk. Bacteriological tests of the product are made daily as well as tests for the healthy condition of the animals, and the certificate carries with it the guarantee of the absolute purity of the milk product.

A short time ago the Salt Lake County Medical society appointed a committee consisting of Drs. W. R. Calderwood, Ralph Richards, Philo E. Jones, A. A. Kerr and W. R. Tyndale to investigate the present condition of the dairy and creamery product, and

also the prospect of the establishment of at least one "certified dairy." One prominent dairyman has offered to provide such a dairy and it is likely that it will be put into operation under the direction of the medical society at an early date.

Some such movement should be started in Ogden. Half of the infantile ailments are from impure milk and doctors declare that a big percentage of the constitutional weaknesses of childhood are attributable to diseases carried into the system in the milk supplied babies.

UTAH PEOPLE LOCATING DRY FARMS.

The enlarged homestead act, which makes possible the acquiring of title to 320 acres of "desert" land as a homestead without observing the requirements of residence provided for in the old homestead law, is attracting the attention of thousands of western farmers who would add to their little farm holdings by locating a "dry farm."

To the west of Ogden, in the Kelton district, in the section where the Eccles people have their large tract of land, farmers from Cache Valley and other districts where dry farming has been practiced, have located under the old law, and others are preparing to take advantage of the desert land law of the last congress, which makes possible the acquiring of a big acreage at comparatively little effort or expense beyond evidence of good faith in locating upon the land for the purpose of dry farming.

Further west in Nevada large tracts are to be taken up by people from Utah. There are said to be great opportunities for dry farming at many points in Humboldt valley, extending from Wells to the sink of the Humboldt, a distance of 300 miles.

Of late years it has been demonstrated that very little moisture, other than that which is precipitated during the winter and spring storms, is necessary to successful dry farming. The soil is worked so that the moisture is retained. With this new method of farming great areas, heretofore considered arid wastes, are now looked upon as offering homes to countless thousands.

In Utah there is much interest in the new homestead law, which, by the way, is the product of Senator Smoot's legislative activity, and as soon as the lists designating the lands which are subject to entry under the Smoot law are received in the United States registrar's office in Salt Lake City, there will be a rush to file applications.

UNION PACIFIC GETS THE WATER.

The city and the Union Pacific railroad have virtually reached an agreement on the water question. The city is to furnish a minimum of 100,000,000 gallons a year, the Union Pacific to convey the water from the city reservoir to its own distributing system, and pay therefor during the first five years five cents and the second five years four cents per 1,000 gallons. The railroad contracts to consume not less than 100,000,000 gallons and the city agrees to deliver as much more water as possible, at the same rate, the city's demand being of first consideration beyond the 100,000,000-gallon minimum.

We understand that the railroad people are pleased, and we know the people of Ogden will sanction the act of the city administration for we all view this matter from the same standpoint—that of advancing the city's best interests. By encouraging the Harmon people to build larger and greater shops, including foundries and terminals, we are laying the foundation for a greater Ogden, and one of the essentials to such a desirable condition is a cheap water supply.

Mayor Brewer was asked this morning if he was of the opinion that this effort on the part of the Union Pacific railroad to obtain a better water service meant the first step in big railroad improvements, and he answered, "I know it does. Ogden in two years from now will not know itself."

It will be recalled that three months ago this paper advised those who had money to invest to buy Ogden real estate without delay. Evidently Mayor Brewer sees through the same glasses. Ogden is about to enjoy a period of unprecedented prosperity. Of course, we do not advise any one to pay two prices for property, but if there are any bargains to be had in real estate, now is the time to buy.

A UNIVERSITY OF HUMANITY.

Forty-four years ago, on the night of July 5, 1865, those passing in the heart of the Whitechapel district, London, noticed an old tent pitched in a waste place to which the outcasts of the city were finding their way. Inside the tent was a man, gaunt, erect, with the face of a Hebrew prophet, speaking with strange earnestness and power to his motley congregation, says the New York World.

Night after night the services continued and then the tent was moved to Mile End Waste.

The next move was to an abandoned old wool warehouse, and at each move what was then called a mission grew and began to attract general attention. Then branch missions were established, and at Christmas time, 1877, the new organization, of which William and Catherine Booth were the head, took the name of the Salvation Army.

Today William Booth is eighty and the army he founded has spread to

fifty-four countries and colonies and its organ is printed in twenty-eight languages. That army now has 8,358 posts and 16,199 officers. It has 20,808 musicians in its bands. And like the original embryo army on Mile End Waste, every post holds its nightly meetings, and these, like the martial airs of England, may be said to circle the globe.

The Salvation Army and its leader in its earlier years had to withstand ridicule and sometimes active opposition; now its aims and objects are better understood and appreciated, and while some of its methods and some also of its workers may yet be criticised, the general good the Salvation Army has accomplished, especially among a class before practically left uncared for, does not permit of challenge.

And now, standing at the summit of fourscore, General Booth, still full of enthusiasm and energy, is projecting another great departure. He and his army have set out to build a University of Humanity, with branches in New York and Chicago and headquarters in London. The formal launching of the effort to raise two millions necessary to the building of this university is to be begun today in this city under the auspices of Commander Evangeline Booth in honor of the eightieth birthday of her father. The progress of this new enterprise will be watched with interest the world over.

GOV. HARMON TALKS OF TARIFF

At Annual Dinner of National Democratic Club at Hotel Savoy

New York, April 13.—"The reductions in the pending tariff legislation form nothing but mockery of the demand for relief," asserted Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, in address to night at the annual dinner of the National Democratic club at the Hotel Savoy.

He insisted real relief never would be secured except under a congress and executive finding Jeffersonian rules and treating taxes as a means of public revenue and not of private gain.

Governor Harmon protested strongly against what he termed the growing encroachment of special privilege at Washington, insisting that the steady tendency since the civil war has been to exalt the federal government at the expense of the state, one result being the neglect of economy and the embarkation of the government into extravagant enterprises.

He instanced the action of the last congress in appropriating two billion of dollars and the raising of salaries of officials in the face of a growing shortage and continued:

"Now, instead of seeking methods of retrenchment, the president and congress are dividing additional taxes to exact from the diminished means of the people and are proposing to issue bonds besides. State officials who would propose such a course would not dare to go home to their constituents and would be forever disgraced if they should take it."

"The wage earners, for whom there is the usual show of deep interest, are not represented in the tariff pulling and hauling which is going on so as to secure the advantages proposed to be for them. The increase caused by the tariff will mostly go, as it has always gone, to make unnatural profit for the employer whose solicitude for his workmen does not even take the form of fair division of the spoils."

"Some luckless interests whose pull has grown weaker or has been overthrown by a counter pull like the wool pulp paper trust may, with great economy, be annihilated with the oil of sacrifice for the salvation of the other, but the reductions, when real, will be a mockery of the cry for relief."

"It is hardly fair for the Republicans, at least, to charge with inconsistency Democratic congressmen who take a hand in this selfish scramble. In the last campaign, the Republican candidate for President openly offered a share of tariff spoil for Democratic votes. When special favors are the order of the day, it is natural for a representative to think he ought to secure a share for the interests at home."

"Why tax the people to build a costly canal and secure ships for foreign commerce while a tariff system is maintained to discourage or kill foreign commerce except such as consists in selling our products abroad for less price than are imposed on our own people. What state government ever committed such folly?"

"Surely, instead of the union dominating the states which compose it, it would be better far if the states would require from the central government which their people established and maintained, strict observance of the same principles and practices of economy, fairness and equality of rights and benefits which have always prevailed in them. This can never be under the rule of the Republican party."

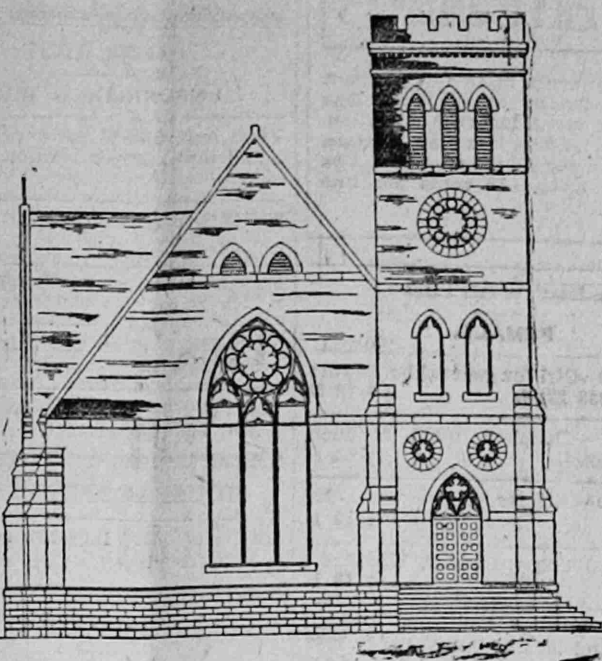
Governor Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, was another speaker. He declared the "general welfare" clause of the federal constitution had been "perverted, distorted and made the mother of evils untold."

Governor Marshall said the present tariff did not indicate an effort so to adjust schedules that revenue will be raised.

"Rather," said he, "it indicates the ravages of a band of hungry advocates of special privileges trying not to put money into the national treasury but into the pockets of their shareholders."

The dinner was national in character, a number of prominent Democrats from other states being present.

METHODISTS PLAN TO REBUILD CHURCH TOWER



TOWER AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED

During the great windstorm, over two years ago, the steeple on the tower of the First Methodist church, was damaged to such an extent that the safety of the public demanded its removal. This compelled some plan of reconstruction, which was impossible at the time, as the church had just finished paying a large debt.

New plans have now been adopted which will fully remodel the tower. The octagonal part is to be removed and the tower rebuilt square with the base to the same height as at present. This will make the block on Twenty-fourth street between Washington and

Adams avenues one of the finest in the city.

The official board of the church has realized that it would be a disgrace to the city, with the thousands of visitors who will be here this summer, to permit the tower to remain longer in its present shape, and while they must depend upon the friends of the church to help them, they feel that it must be done. Steps have been taken to raise the money and when a sufficient amount is in hand, the work will be started.

The Ladies' Aid society will build new steps at the same time, and other minor improvements are contemplated.

Including Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.

At the guest tables were Governors Harmon and Marshall, Senator Chamberlain, State Senator Grady, John Fox, the club's president, Richard Crocker, Alton B. Parker, Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, Former State Supreme Court Justices Morgan J. O'Brien and D. Cary Herlick. Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, and William J. Bryan sent regrets.

SOCIALISTS THREATEN TO SUE

Outlook for Libel Because of Roosevelt Article Criticizing That Party

Newark, April 13.—The Socialists are threatening to sue the Outlook for libel because of an article by Theodore Roosevelt, criticizing that party.

W. B. Killingbeck, secretary of the Socialist state committee announced today that steps had been taken to secure advice for the purpose of bringing such an action if possible. The matter was referred to the national committee.

Mr. Killingbeck said the objection was not to the political character of the article but to what the Socialists regard as reflections upon members of the party.

VICTORIOUS IN SPEED TEST

Scout Cruiser Chester Wins Twenty-Four Hour Race Off Tompkinsville

New York, April 13.—The scout cruiser squadron, consisting of the Chester, Salem and Birmingham, anchored tonight off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, the two former ships having completed a twenty-four hour full speed test, in which the Chester came out victorious.

The Birmingham was forced to drop out of the race last night, because of a derangement of machinery. The accident was a blow to the adherents of the reciprocating style of engines, with which this vessel was fitted, while the fact that the Chester and Salem completed the race, is looked upon as a signal victory for the advocates of turbines, which drive the cruisers.

No details of the Chester's victory could be obtained, her commanding officer declaring that he would report officially to the naval authorities in Newport. The Salem, it was stated, also had trouble with her engines, but not serious enough to compel her to abandon the race.

From an unofficial source, it was learned that a steam pipe aboard the Birmingham, leading from the boilers

to the forward engine, blew out late yesterday, and five cylinders of that engine were damaged. It was evident that the trouble extended to the forward battery of boilers, for almost as soon as the cruiser anchored her crew started to work unshipping the forward smokestack, which was discolored from burns.

Captain Howard, of the Birmingham, said that the trouble briefly was that the forward engine was badly damaged. He made port under one engine.

Captain Howard said he could have kept at sea for an indefinite time had it been necessary and that the cruiser at all times was serviceable. Until a survey is completed, Captain Howard said he would not tell how long his ship would be laid up.

METHODIST BROTHERHOOD

An interesting meeting of the Methodist Brotherhood was held in the Methodist church, with a good attendance of men.

Principal F. M. Driggs gave an interesting address on the work of the School for the Deaf and Blind. After a vote of thanks he was requested to repeat the address at some time when the ladies could attend.

The Brotherhood agreed to raise \$100 for the repair work proposed by the board of trustees.

A plan was adopted to make a special effort to get men to attend the services next Sunday night. It was decided to present all the men attending with a flower and to have them sit in a body.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

The following real estate transfers have been filed for record in the office of County Recorder Wallace:

William Hall and wife to Wilhelm Romig, part of block 2, Harrison addition to Ogden. Consideration \$1 and other values.

Jacob Peterson and wife to Peter M. Poulsen, part of the southwestern quarter of section 13, township 6, range 3 west. Consideration \$300.

Hannah Metzler to John J. Olsen, lots 11 to 15, inclusive, block 5, Central Park annex. Consideration \$575.

Lamoni Simonds to Annie A. Burt, parcel of land in section 17, township 6, range 1 west. Consideration \$400.

JUDGE ORR OF NEVADA GRANTS A DIVORCE

Reno, April 13.—Today Judge John S. Orr of the district court of Nevada signed a decree granting a divorce to Lettie Lee Delafeld, of New York, the acknowledged wife of Reno's divorcee colony, from Naturn Delafeld, Jr., also a member of New York's smart set, but now a resident of Switzerland. Mrs. Delafeld testified that her husband left her at Paris, France, in 1907, and that her detectives found him in Switzerland, where he had expatriated himself to emphasize the desertion. Delafeld made a formal denial in his answer, which was sent from St. Moritz, under the seal of the American consul, but the judge granted the decree without delay.

GOLD MEDAL GIFT OF FRANCE

Washington, April 13.—A medal in gold, the gift of the French government, commemorative of the restoration of San Francisco from the fire and earthquake of three years ago, is to be presented to the authorities of that city by Ambassador Jusserand in person, between May 20th and 25th. The medal was designated by Louis

Botte, winner of the ancient prize of Rome, and one of the best known French medal designers. On one side is depicted allegorically the city of San Francisco, laying aside its shroud and issuing forth from the ruins, while on the other, is represented France, presenting a branch of laurels to America.

The medal is offered to the American people and the city of San Francisco as a token of sympathy and admiration by the French republic. M. Jusserand, in a letter asking the offices of Secretary Knox in informing the San Francisco authorities of the instructions he has received, gave a brief history of the incidents and motives which inspired his government in presenting the medal.

Congress, in 1894, directed that a single gold medal be struck to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, and presented to the French republic. M. Jusserand received it from Secretary Root at Philadelphia about three years ago, and the ambassador in his response expressed the earnest hope that one of the next medals to be struck would commemorate the resurrection of San Francisco. M. Jusserand in his letter to Mr. Knox, also said:

"The words I spoke thus spontaneously turned out to agree so exactly with the sentiment of my country that the government at once appropriated them as its own. Consequently, it decided to justify them, while at the same time the inhabitants of the devastated region were, on their part, settling about to restore their city in its original beauty with the very energy and success that it has been so easy to predict."

"In conformity, therefore, with the wish which I took the liberty to express, a medal is to be added to the series of those which have marked from time to time ever since the earliest days of American independence the persistence of the sympathies which arose at the very beginning between our two countries, from the medals which commemorate the epoch of the alliance and of freedom down to the one which a popular French subscription enabled to be struck on the tragic death of Lincoln and to one, finally, which the American republic offered my country."

DOG FIGHT LEADS TO SMALL-SIZED RIOT

San Francisco, April 13.—An attempt made by Frank McAllister, a humane officer, to stop a dog fight in the midst of a crowd of 500 spectators at a fire in Berkeley, resulted in a demonstration against the police by 300 students of the University of California.

While the fire was at its height, a great Dane owned by the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and a stray bulldog engaged in combat. McAllister is said to have kicked the Dane in attempting to separate the animals and he in turn was struck by Frederick Tickell, a freshman in the college of engineering, it is alleged. Frat men rushed from several nearby houses to the rescue of Tickell, who had been seized by two police sergeants. A special officer was detailed to escort the arrested student to the police station.

A crowd of college boys, 300 strong, followed the officer and his prisoner, hooting and interfering in every possible

ALTHO BURGLARIZED THE OTHER NIGHT WE STILL HAVE SOME FINE SPRING SUITS.

The Paine & Hurst DRY GOODS STORE

One Price Headquarters for Spring Suits.

BROOM RESTAURANT REMOVED TO VIENNA CAFE

322 25th St.

Meals same price as Broom Restaurant. Special Dinner 25c. Lunch from 11 to 4 p. m. Dinner from 4 to 8 p. m. LEE, POON & TOM, Managers.

Danderine workwonders. It produces hair just as surely as rain and sunshine raises crops. It produces a thick growth of luxuriant hair when all other remedies fail. We guarantee Danderine. All druggists sell it—25c, 50c and \$1 per bottle. To prove its worth send this ad with 10c in stamps or silver and we will mail you a large free sample. KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of Weber County, State of Utah.

W. N. C. Burnett, Plaintiff, vs. Hannah Metzler, Joseph Metzler, Milton Metzler, Irving S. Metzler and Metzler Investment Company, Defendants.

The State of Utah to the said Defendants: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, if served within the County in which this action is brought; otherwise, within thirty days after service; and defend the above entitled action; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court.

This action is brought to quit title to the land described in the complaint.

R. S. FARNSWORTH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address 212 Eccles Building, Ogden City, Utah.

able manner in their effort to secure the escape of Tickell.

The policeman was compelled to draw his revolver and held the students at bay all the way to the jail.

Hundreds of persons gathered to witness the demonstration along the route through Berkeley's business district.

WANT ADS BRING BIG RESULTS

Are You Ready To Buy Your Boy a "Hercules Suit"

The Spring line is in and the one you want for the boy is ready for him.

NOW—the clothes problem is solved, so far as your boy is concerned, if you insist upon "HERCULES" ALL WOOL SHOWER PROOF SUITS.

How "HERCULES" Coats are made.



No matter how good the fabric may be, no coat will give satisfactory service if it is lined with a cheap flimsy material and poorly tailored. We line every "HERCULES" coat throughout with the best quality of strong, double-warp Italian cloth—a lining that cannot fray out nor wear full of holes.

Another feature that you will find in the "HERCULES" coat, not duplicated in any other boys' suit, is the double lining in the upper part of the sleeve, right where the wear is hardest. (Patent applied for.)

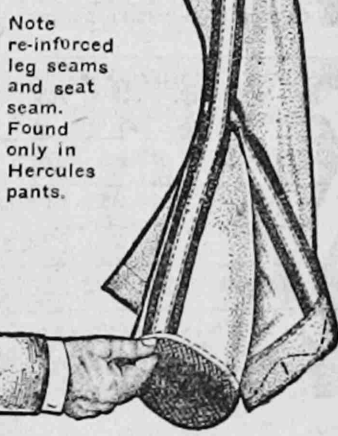
When the first sleeve lining wears through all you need to do is to turn the sleeve inside out, and cut off the old lining. Mothers whose boys have worn the "HERCULES" say that these two linings will wear throughout the life of the coat.

How "HERCULES" Pants are made.

The only way to make a pair of boys' pants right is to make them of a fabric so strong that they will not require patching. To make "HERCULES" PANTS stronger and lengthen their service, we line them throughout with "Herculone," the strongest fabric for its weight made. This lining practically doubles the wear of the garments because it relieves the wool fabrics from all strain. It also helps to keep the pants in shape, and makes them thoroughly sanitary.

All "HERCULES" pants seams are silk-sewed twice, and are also covered with strong linen tape, which relieves the seams from all strain. This tape is sewed down on both sides of the seam through two thick pieces of cloth—the pants fabric and the linen lining—no boy can put sufficient strain on these seams to rip this reinforcement.

"HERCULES" straight knee Pants or Knickerbockers sell for \$5.00 from 6 to 16 years. Extra Special "HERCULES" Suits are made of extra fine wool worsted fabric and sell at \$7.50 a Suit.



Note re-inforced leg seams and seat seam. Found only in Hercules pants.

CLARKS' STORES